Amendments to the Specification:

Please replace paragraph [0012] with the following amended paragraph:

[0012] According to the claimed invention, a pixel structure of an active matrix display device is provided. The pixel structure includes a storage capacitor, a first active device, and a plurality of active-type light emitting devices. The active-type light emitting devices electrically are connected in parallel with each other, and each of the active-type light emitting devices is connected between a source of first potential and a source of second potential. The first active device has a first end electrically connected to a scanning line, a second end electrically connected to a data line, and a third end electrically connected to a switching end of each of the active-type light emitting devices for switching all of the active-type light emitting devices simultaneously. ~~In addition, the active-type light emitting devices are electrically connected to the first active device as many-to-one mapping relation.~~ The storage capacitor has a first electrode electrically connected to the third end of the first active device and the switching end of the active-type light emitting devices, and a second electrode electrically connected to the source of first potential end.

Please replace paragraph [0022] with the following amended paragraph:

[0022] Please refer to Fig.6. Fig.6 is a circuit diagram of one of the pixels 52 shown in Fig.5. As shown in Fig.6, the pixel 52 comprises a storage capacitor 54, an active device 56, and a plurality of active-type light emitting devices 58 that are connected in

parallel with each other for switching all of the active-type light emitting devices 58 simultaneously. ~~In addition, the active-type light emitting devices 58 are electrically connected to the active device 56 as many-to-one mapping relation.~~ Each active-type light emitting device 58 comprises an active device 60 (T1, T2, T3 or T4) and a light emitting device 62 (D1, D2, D3 or D4). The active-type light emitting devices 58 are electrically connected between a potential source 64, a potential source 66, and ~~an end~~ a first electrode 54a of the storage capacitor 54. Additionally, the potential source 64 is used to supply a potential V1, while the potential source 66 is used to supply a potential V2 that is a reference potential (ex. grounding potential) and is usually smaller than V1. Furthermore, each of the active devices 56, 60 is a thin film transistor or a complementary metal-oxide semiconductor (CMOS), and each of the light emitting devices 62 is an organic light emitting diode or a light emitting diode (LED).

Please replace paragraph [0024] with the following amended paragraph:

[0024] Additionally, the operating method of each pixel 52 is described as follows. Firstly, the scanning line driving circuit 44 inputs a scanning signal into the gate electrode 56a of the thin film transistor 56 through the scanning line 48. At the same time, the data line driving circuit 50 inputs a corresponding data signal into the drain electrode 56b of the thin film transistor 56 for turning on each of the thin film transistors 60 and charging the storage capacitor 54 to a first potential. Since each of the thin film transistors 60 is turned on, the potential source 64 supplies a driving current to each of the organic light emitting diodes 62 via the thin film transistors 60

to make the organic light emitting diodes 62 radiate light beams, i.e. all of the light emitting diodes 62 radiate light beams simultaneously. When the thin film transistor 56 is turned off, the storage capacitor 54 still has the first potential for maintaining each thin film transistor 60 on a conductible state so that the thin film transistors 60 can supply driving currents to the organic light emitting diodes 62 for making the organic light emitting diodes 62 radiate light beams continuously.